

QA-633 – William E. Denny Farm
300 Mylander Lane
Stevensville vicinity, Queen Anne's County

Constructed 1920, 1940
Private

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The William E. Denny Farm is located on the Chesapeake Bay side of Kent island partway between Stevensville and Love Point in Queen Anne's County. Originally owned by William E. Denny, a large property owner on the island, the 90 acre parcel has been held by the Mylander family for over 60 years. The lot is wooded along its western border with the Chesapeake Bay, and holds a number of historic structures: the main house, tenant house, chicken coop, corn crib, and a barn complex that includes a hay barn, garage, and free-stall cow barn. All of the structures except the tenant house are painted white and in good repair.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This property is one of the few remaining farms on Kent Island, which began its history as a largely agricultural area. Begun by one of the larger land-holding families on the island, the farm was eventually sold to the Mylander family, who continue to operate the farm today. It's largely intact margins and buildings reflect many aspects of 20th century farming on the Eastern Shore, a way of life that has become increasingly scarce on Kent Island since the opening of the Bay Bridge in the 1950s.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-633

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic William E. Denny Farm (preferred), Goodhand's Adventure, Benton Farm, Darner Farm
other Mylander Farm

2. Location

street and number 300 Mylander Lane not for publication
city, town Stevensville X vicinity
county Queen Anne's

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name W. Charles Mylander III
street and number 300 Mylander Lane telephone 410-643-5925
city, town Stevensville state MD zip code 21666

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse liber MWM 269 folio 131
city, town Centreville tax map 40 tax parcel 4 tax ID number 04-044010

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	4	3 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	6	3 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				0	

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Mylander Farm consists of two buildings, four structures, and three non-contributing structures. These include the main house and tenant house, plus farm outbuildings that date to the early 1900s. The main house is a two-story wood frame cross-gabled L house with a wrap-around porch on two sides. To the north of the main house there are a cluster of six outbuildings, consisting of a two-story end gable wood barn, a horizontally sided corn crib, a chicken house with attached multiple seat outhouse, a combination garage and cow enclosure, silo, and non-contributing combine shed. To the northeast is a small two-story tenant house. A non-contributing swimming pool is located to the rear of the main house, and a non-contributing 1960s modular trailer-home to the north of the tenant house.

The main house is a two-story wood frame L-shaped cross-gabled house with a wrap-around porch on two sides. The house was built in 1920 by Walter E. Denny but was substantially renovated by a subsequent owner, Dr. Henry L. Darner, in the early 1940s. These changes included replacing all of the interior chimneys with exterior chimneys, replacing the front entry on the front (east) façade and wrap-around porch on the west and north elevations, moving the kitchen from the back of the rear block to a new kitchen addition built inside the corner of the L, constructing a dormer on the rear of the main block and a second-floor addition that extends partially over the first-floor porch. At some point in the 1970s, aluminum lap siding was installed over the entire exterior except under the wrap-around porch, where the original painted cedar lap siding is still visible. The current owner recently installed aluminum storm windows over every window in the house except a very large divided-light picture window in the west elevation of the rear block's first floor. The only materials dating back to the construction date of the house are the siding under the porch, side panels and transom window surrounding the front entrance, the lightening rods, and possibly the window casings and roof cornice.

The front (east) façade of the main block is thirty-four feet wide divided into three bays and is two stories tall. The gravel driveway enters the property from the main road and terminates on the north side of the house in a turnaround. The house is supported by a continuous brick foundation in a running bond, of which about one foot is visible above grade. Metal louvered grilles are cut into the brick foundation to ventilate the crawlspace. Aluminum lap siding was installed over the original cedar lap siding, and the corner boards of the house have also been wrapped with aluminum. A small one-story front gable portico covers the centered front entry door. The foundation and front steps of the portico are constructed of a brick that is more recent than those used in the foundation of the main house, consistent with the early 1940s renovation date given by the current owner. The floor of the portico is stone with mortar seams, identical to the construction of the wrap-around porch floor. The posts of the porch are square with an applied baseboard and simple square capital. The architrave is unadorned and flush to the capitals on the front, but is notched and projects slightly over the left and right sides of the porch. The gable eave is flush on the front, with a verge-board that is flanged at the ends into a short return of the cornice molding. This flanged verge-board detail is repeated in the tenant house on the property (see below), suggesting that this architectural flourish was added to both structures by Dr. Darner in the 1940s. Aluminum siding has been applied over the pediment, and three-tab asphalt shingles cover the roof.

The front entry consists of a $\frac{3}{4}$ view screen door and a four-panel wood door that replaced an earlier door. Flanking the door are original narrow sidelights with three lights in the top half and a shallow raised panel in the lower half. The transom is three lights wide, the two outside lights matching the width of the sidelights, the center light matching the width of the entrance door. The first and second-floor fenestration consists of wide eight-over-eight wood sash windows that have recently been covered with aluminum storm windows. The original one-by-six inch window casings have had a small flat molding applied to the perimeter so the aluminum siding does not project beyond the face of the casing. The windows have two inch thick sills that project slightly beyond the face and edge of the window casing. Most of the sills in the exposed portions of the house, as well as lower portions of the window casings, have been replaced by the current owner due to deterioration. Vinyl shutters have been applied over the aluminum siding around all of the windows. The cornice is boxed with approximately six inch fascia and eight inch soffit boards, with the fascia almost completely obscured by a half-round metal gutter that runs the length of the house. The roof is covered with three-tab asphalt shingles, which were applied over the original cedar shingle roof. Two exterior chimneys are visible on the north and south elevations of the main block. Several lightning rods are visible along the ridgeline of the roof.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates

Architect/Builder unknown

Construction dates 1920, 1942

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The original house and outbuildings on the Mylander Farm were constructed by William E. Denny, a prominent farmer, landowner and businessman in northern Kent Island during the early part of the 20th Century. Farms and properties in Kent Island and Stevensville are still owned and operated by Denny descendants today. At the time of the 1930 U.S. Census, the farm was operated by William E. Denny Sr., his wife Josephine, and their youngest three sons: Walter, Albert and Roger.¹ A step-uncle, John Winchester also lived on the property. Two African-American servants, Mr. Aquilla Lee (48 years old) and Esther Pinkney (16 years old), likely lived in the tenant house on the property. Aquilla labored in the fields, while Esther helped in the main house with cooking and cleaning.² When William E. Denny Sr. died, the property was inherited by his eldest son, William, who operated a car dealership in Stevensville. William Denny Jr. continued to farm the property after he sold it to Dr. Henry L. Darner and his wife, Dorothy. Dr. Darner did major renovations to the main house, including moving the kitchen into a new addition inside the L, building a second story addition, new chimneys, a dormer, a wrap-around stone porch, and a new entry portico.³ Unfortunately, he died during World War II, while he served as a doctor in Washington, DC. When the house was purchased by the Mylanders in 1947, they had to finish the central heating system that had been started by Dr. Darner.⁴ Although the house has been altered with renovations and additions, the property still retains a high degree of historical and architectural integrity, and as such, provides an important perspective of farming life on Kent Island before the construction of the Bay Bridge. The tenant house on the property, which was occupied by African American farm hands until the death of the last tenants (Carrie and Carey Spence) a few years ago, provides insight into the lives of African American farm laborers in this part of Maryland.

¹ Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Enumeration District 18-7, p. 9B.

² Ibid.

³ Conversation with W. Charles Mylander III. July 2008.

⁴ Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Freedman, Janet. Kent Island: The Land That Once Was Eden. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2002.
Tilghman, Mary K. "The Love Point Hotel," in The Last Hotel: Eastern Shore Summers and a Vanished Way of Life. Wye Mills, Md.: Chesapeake College Press, 1985.
"I Remember When . . ." Centreville: Queen Anne's Record Observer, 1985.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 46.43 acres
Acreage of historical setting +/- 100 acres
Quadrangle name Kent Island

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Mylander Farm boundaries correspond with the legal description for the property in the QA County deed Liber MWM 269, folio 131 and a survey by McCrone, Inc. taken December, 1973. The property surveyed for this inventory is within these legal metes and bounds.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Cornelis de Mooy and Amanda Apple, Historic Preservation Planner		
organization	QA Co. Dept. of Land Use, Growth Mgmt. & Environment	date	7/23/2008
street & number	160 Coursevall Drive	telephone	410-758-1255
city or town	Centreville	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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On the north elevation of the main block, the side of the wrap-around screened porch is visible. It is set back slightly from the main façade and is one story tall. The foundation and floor match the front portico. The square posts supporting the porch roof are identical to the portico posts. The triangular area under the roof eave is covered with aluminum siding. The roof has a very low slope and is covered with a standing seam metal roof painted with aluminum paint.

The north elevation of the house consists of the first-floor porch, gable end of the main block, the kitchen addition and side of the rear block. The second-floor addition and dormer addition are also visible on this elevation. The first-floor porch is accessed via two screen doors that are located on either end of the porch, with brick steps that match those at the front entry. As mentioned above, the original painted cedar lap siding has been left exposed under the porch. Centered in the gable end of the main block is an exterior brick chimney. On the east side of the chimney is an entry door and an eight-pane narrow wood casement window (ca. 1940) is located to the west of the chimney, in the right bay of the main block. An eight-over-eight wood sash window has been installed in the center of the kitchen addition, which was built flush to the east wall of the main block. The second-floor fenestration in the main block consists of two six-over-six wood sash windows centered in the two bays on either side of the chimney. Two quarter-round wood fan-light attic windows flank the chimney in the gable end. The cornice from the front façade is returned on the gable end and the gable cornice terminates into this return. The return's profile matches the front façade's cornice. The gable cornice profile is identical except that it has a six inch verge-board added under the soffit, into which the aluminum siding is butted.

A west-facing dormer has been added to the west side of the main block's roof. It features a concave shed roof that is covered with standing seam metal matching the first-floor porch. Aluminum siding covers the side of the dormer, with a flush narrow rake board installed under the curving roof line. To the right of the dormer, facing north toward the driveway is a second-story addition with a concave shed roof matching the dormer. The width of this addition matches the kitchen addition on the first floor. A twelve-pane wood door is located in the left bay of this addition, and aluminum siding matching the rest of the house covers the remaining exterior. The rear block which is visible from the north elevation consists of the new kitchen addition in the first bay and a set of French wood doors that leads into a living room in the second bay. These double doors are fifteen-pane full-view wood doors, with wood screen doors with a raised bottom panel. An eight-over-eight window matching the windows on the front façade is centered in the west bay of the second floor.

The west elevation features the return of the wrap-around porch, which terminates at the east wall of the rear block and is set back from the exterior wall. A screen door is located in the middle of the porch, with brick steps matching the steps found on the east side. The kitchen addition has a triple bank of six-over-six wood sash windows centered in the wall and a wood paneled entry door to the right. A single six-pane wood casement window is located on the south bay. The second-floor addition has one eight-over-eight wood sash window located in the middle of the exterior wall, and the face of the dormer on the rear roof of the main block has two sets of matching twin four-pane casement windows. The gable end of the rear block (the rear leg of the L projecting from the main block) features a very large forty-eight light wood picture window, flanked by two eight-light casement wooden windows that look out to the Chesapeake Bay. Custom wood storm panels cover the picture windows. Two eight-over-eight wood sash windows are centered in the north and south bays of the second floor, and a single twin six-light casement window is located under the peak to provide light into the attic. The cornice detail on this gable matches the other gables on the house.

The south elevation consists of the rear and main block exterior walls, which are flush. The rear block is dominated by a large brick chimney that is wider than the other chimneys on the house, to accommodate a second flue for a fireplace on the second floor. To the west of the chimney is a wood access door which provides access to the root cellar, which was originally accessed by stairs from the original kitchen located in the rear block. (The root cellar measures fifteen feet wide by fourteen feet deep, and is approximately six feet high. The brick walls and wood rafters and beams have been whitewashed. Although the first floor framing visible from the root cellar is consistent with the 1920 construction date, the bricks in the root cellar walls look older. The root cellar may have been part of an older house that might have once stood in this location, and may have been razed in 1920 by William E. Denny.)

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The first and second-floor windows on the south elevation are eight-over-eight wood sash and are centered in the east and west bays of the rear block, except the first floor west window, which was moved to the right to accommodate a right-hand bump-out in the chimney. (From the inside of the rear block, the first-floor windows would appear to be spaced evenly on either side of the fireplace.) The windows in the gable end of the main block are six-over-six wood sashes centered in the east and west bays of the first and second floors, on either side of the brick chimney. The chimney is flanged out on either side at the first floor, and a firewood pass-through is located in the brick extension attached to the chimney, which extends under the first-floor window in the west bay of the gable end. Two quarter-round fan lights identical to those on the opposite gable end of the main block are located on either side of the chimney in the gable. The cornice details on this façade match those on the opposite side of the house, with the exception that the left hand return on the main block's gable is simply a continuation of the cornice on the rear block. Two solar panels are located in front of the chimney on the rear block. The hot water tanks for the solar collectors are located in the former root cellar.

Outbuildings:

The outbuildings on the Mylander Farm are located north of the house and driveway. These buildings consist of a corn crib, hay barn, garage and free stall cow barn with dog shed addition, grain silo, and chicken house with an attached two-seater outhouse. A non-contributing machine shed was built perpendicular to the free stall cow barn, and a pump house is located between the house and garage. All of the buildings date to the early 1900s except the machine shed, which was built within the past two years (2005) after the original building collapsed in an ice storm; and the pump house which was built within the past twenty years. All of the outbuildings on the property have been painted white.

The corn crib is an end-gable wood frame building measuring eight-feet-five-inches wide and twenty-three-feet-eight-inches long. It is currently resting on cinderblock piers and is elevated almost two feet above grade for proper drying of stored corn. The siding is made of six inch horizontal planks that are chamfered on the top and bottom edge in order to shed water. The boards are spaced half an inch apart, and these vent gaps are covered on the interior with galvanized wire mesh. Several horizontally slatted doors are located in the sides and ends to provide interior access. The soffits along the length of the building are open with exposed two-by-eight-inch rafters, and at the gable end a flying rafter projects approximately sixteen inches out from the building. The roof is covered with corrugated metal panels. Three hinged wood flaps on the roof are used to load the corn crib from above. The corn crib is located on the east side of a barely visible driveway that runs perpendicular to the main driveway in a northerly direction. The barn, garage with dog shed addition, and silo are located on the west side of this driveway. A barely visible concrete curb runs from the main driveway to the southeast corner of the corn crib shows the original location of this driveway, which is now covered with grass. Farm vehicles were refueled here in the past, as evidenced by an abandoned fuel pump that sticks out of the ground between the corn crib and barn.

The hay barn is a one-and-one-half-story wood post and beam end-gable building measuring thirty-two feet wide and forty feet long. The barn is built parallel to the corn crib, with a former driveway running between the two buildings. The structure is built on a brick foundation. The exterior walls are covered with vertical board and batten siding painted white. The barn is accessed through board and batten doors located in the gable ends, and a small number of six-pane windows provide light and ventilation into the interior. The eaves are open, revealing closely spaced rafters with narrowly spaced purlins for the cedar shingle roof, which was the original roofing and is still visible from the underside of the roof. The roof is now covered with standing seam metal panels, which have been painted red. A small section of the gable roof on the north end of the barn is cantilevered out from the building, and this acts as a support and cover for the manual hay lift. The interior of the first floor is partitioned into horse and cow stalls, as well as a storage room that originally served as a carriage shed. The second floor is accessed through a hole in the ceiling via six inch boards that have been nailed into the exposed framing of the storage room. The second floor is open and serves as a hay loft. Diagonal wood beams run from the floor to the middle rafter of the roof for support. A metal track runs down the length of the barn along the underside of the ridge beam to a door at the north end of the barn, through which hay is lifted into the second floor with a manually operated metal hay lift. The lift is suspended from the track with a sliding block and tackle, which enables the operator to move bales to the south end

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of the barn for stacking. A large square cupola in the center of the ridge provides ventilation for the entire barn via large horizontally louvered wood panels in all four sides. The base of the cupola is sheathed with cedar shingles, and the roof hipped and covered with the same metal panels as the barn roof.

The garage and free stall cow barn with dog shed addition are attached to the west side of the barn and has a combined length of one-hundred-and-twenty-five feet. The garage and dog shed addition extend south of the barn towards the house, while the cow barn is a continuation that extends to the north of the hay barn. The dog shed is at the extreme south end of the structure, making it conveniently accessible from the house. It is built on a cinderblock foundation and is sided with board and batten to match the garage and cow barn. The dog shed addition is entered through a board and batten door on the east side. One set of narrow twin awning windows are located on the south side. The addition has an asphalt-shingled shed roof that slopes south, and this roof is tucked under the gable end of the garage. The garage is a three bay wide structure supported by a concrete slab. The east façade of the garage is completely taken up by three sets of double garage doors, which are board and batten and hung with long metal strap hinges. The steeply-sloped saltbox-style roof over the garage is covered with corrugated metal panels. The front of the saltbox roof intersects with the south wall of the barn, while the back slope wraps around the west elevation of the barn. The middle portion of the garage that is attached to the west side of the barn contains storage rooms accessible from the west side of the building through a set of sliding wooden doors. On the north end of the hay barn, the garage is interrupted by a passage; this passage provides access to the silo and west pasture. Large hinged doors that were once used to close this passage to the silo have been removed. The remaining northern end of the building is a free stall cow barn that is open to the east. The roof is supported with flanged square concrete piers and wood posts. A similar saltbox style roof covers the stall area, but the front sloping section of the roof has been removed over the passageway to the silo. Vertical board and batten siding and door has been installed on the exposed face where the roof is missing, which provides access to a storage space in the attic under the saltbox roof behind the barn. The same space over the cow stalls has been left open, and is being used to store scrap wood from the farm.

The silo on the east side of the garage is twelve feet in diameter, cylindrical concrete structure reinforced with half inch round steel banding. The roof is domed metal.

The chicken house and outhouse addition is twelve-feet by forty-one feet and is perpendicular to the corn crib, hay barn, garage and cow barn. The building is supported on a cinderblock foundation, and the exterior is sheathed with vertical boards and battens. Four two-pane vertical hinged windows have been installed in the south wall, and two are located in the east gable end. Three board and batten doors evenly spaced on the south wall provide entry into the chicken house. The roof eaves are open with a small overhang. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The outhouse is an addition on the west end of the chicken house, also built on a cinderblock foundation and sheathed with board and batten. It was built flush to the north wall but is not as wide as the chicken house. The roof of the chicken house is flush with the north side of the outhouse gable roof. The outhouse is entered through a board and batten door on the north side. One visible seat is carved into a wide plank with possibly two more located on either side of the visible opening, along on the south wall.

Tenant House Exterior Description:

The tenant house is located at the end of a driveway that runs north from the main driveway. The tenant home is located northeast of the main house, close to the north property line of the farm, and measures seventeen feet nine inches wide and sixteen feet four inches deep without the rear addition. The house is a two-story side-gabled structure, three bays wide and two bays deep. The foundation has been covered with pressed tin, which was likely done to close in the open crawlspace created by a brick pier foundation. The front of the house faces east and is three bays wide. The house is sided with cedar shingles over the original lap siding. The entrance door is located in the right-hand bay on the front façade, with two six-over-six wood sash windows in the remaining two bays of the first floor. A cantilevered shed roof has been built over the front door, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The sides of the cantilevered roof are covered with beaded tongue and groove paneling. Two six-over-six wood sash windows located in the south and center bays

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of the second floor. The cornices of the roof are boxed with wood fascia and soffit boards. A small square corbelled brick chimney breaks through the southern part of the roof ridge. The north gable end of the house has no openings. The tail ends of the verge-boards on the roof are flanged, similar to the treatment of the front entry of the main house (see above). These flanges terminate into short boxed returns of the soffits on the east and west sides of the house. The one-story addition on the rear (east) elevation of the house is seven foot three inches wide and runs the length of the house. It is built on cinderblock piers that have also been enclosed with pressed tin, and the exterior of the addition is sheathed with plywood (T-111). There are no openings cut into the addition. The addition may have been built in two phases, as one section has a very low pitched shed roof and the other half a slightly more sloped shed roof. Both halves of the roof are covered with asphalt shingles. One six-over-six wood sash window is located in the center of the east façade's second floor, above the shed roof of the addition. The south gable end of the house has four six-over-six wood sash windows, centered in the east and west bays of the first and second floor. The cornice details match those on the north end of the house.

The oldest trees on the Mylander Farm date back to the early 20th Century, and consist of a handful of large maple trees that the current owner believes were planted by the Darners. Most of these maple trees are located east of the main house on the south side of the driveway, one tree is also located on the north side of the driveway at the intersection of the drive to the tenant house, and one large maple is located southeast of the tenant house. The Darners also had a pear orchard in front of the house, of which one old specimen can still be seen on the north side of the driveway.

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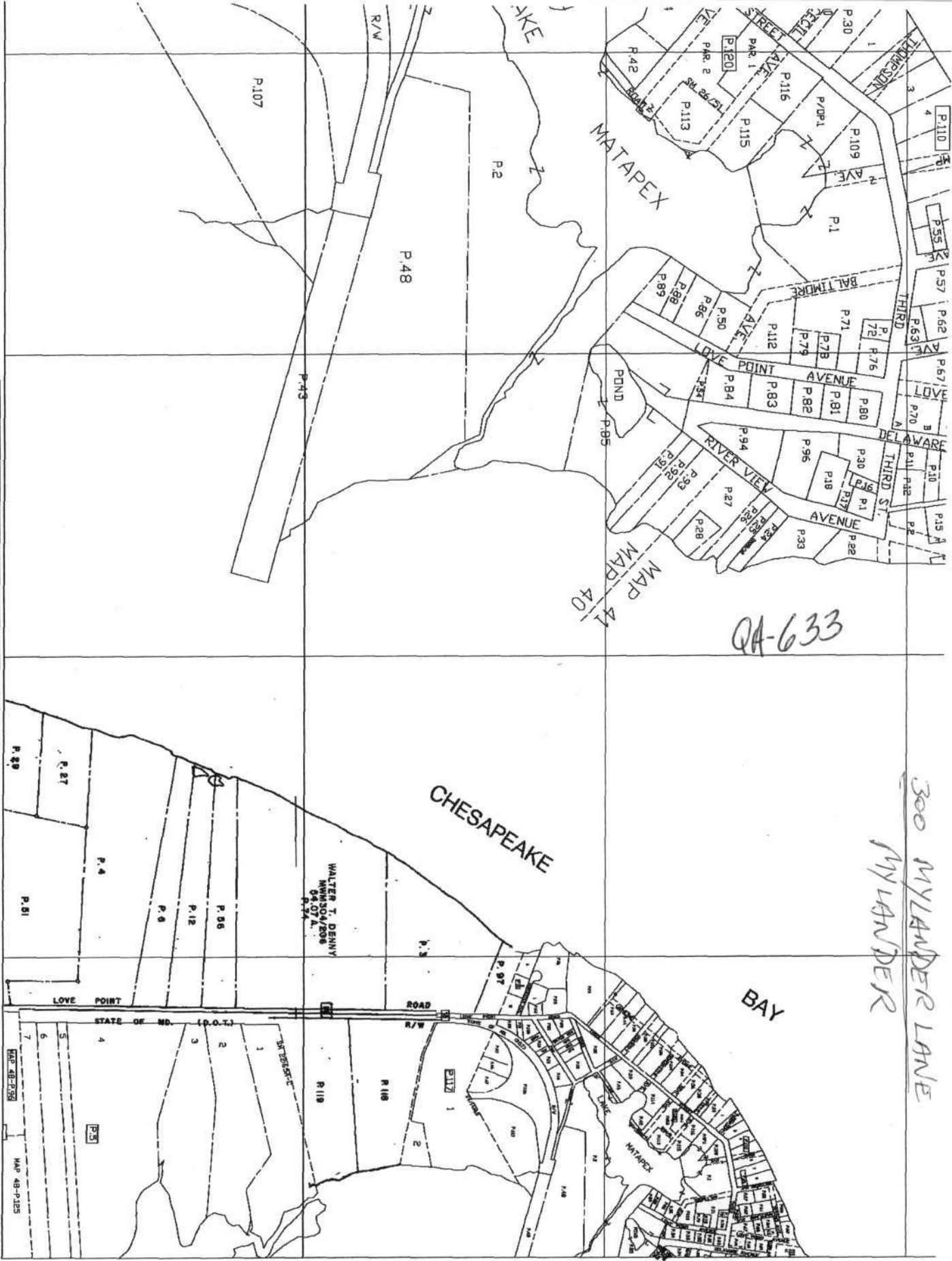
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Oct. 30, 1986	MWM 269/131 Transfer to W. Charles Mylander, III From Paul H. Mylander 1/3 Interest for \$75,000, 46.43 ac. Ref: Survey by McCrone, Dec. 1973
June 17, 1980	MWM 173/419 Transfer to W. Charles Mylander and Paul H. Mylander From W. Charles Mylander, personal representative Estate of Virginia B. Mylander
Feb. 9, 1952	TSP 4/131 Transfer to Walter C. Mylander and Virginia B. Mylander, his wife From Jack S. Guyton and Elizabeth R. Guyton, his wife Parcel 1: Farm known as "Goodhands Adventure," "Benton Farm," "William E. Denny Home Farm," "Darner Farm" Ref: Survey ASG 5/167 89.662 ac. Parcel 2: 11.859 ac.
Oct. 18, 1947	ASG 18/44 Transfer to Jack S. Guyton and Elizabeth R. Guyton, his wife and Walter C. Mylander and Virginia B. Mylander, his wife From Henry L. Darner and Dorothy C. Darner, his wife
Oct. 20, 1941	ASG 5/168 Transfer to Henry L. Darner and Dorothy C. Darner, his wife From William E. Denny, Jr. \$11,000 for land inherited from his father, William E. Denny Ref: Plat ASG 5/167
Sept. 3, 1896	WHC 5/71 Transfer to William E. Denny From William S. Young, assignee Public sale in which Denny paid \$4,127 for 139 ac.

300 MYLANDER LANE
MYLANDER



SCALE IN FEET



48

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
PROPERTY MAPPING SECTION
RECEIVED TO: MAR 07 CAT 1995

150/90 AMN
4803/67ME

980-432
MAP NO. 40

300 Mylander Lane



30' x 10' garage
 40' x 3' barn
 39' x 9' cow pens
 14' x 10' combine shed
 125'

QA-633

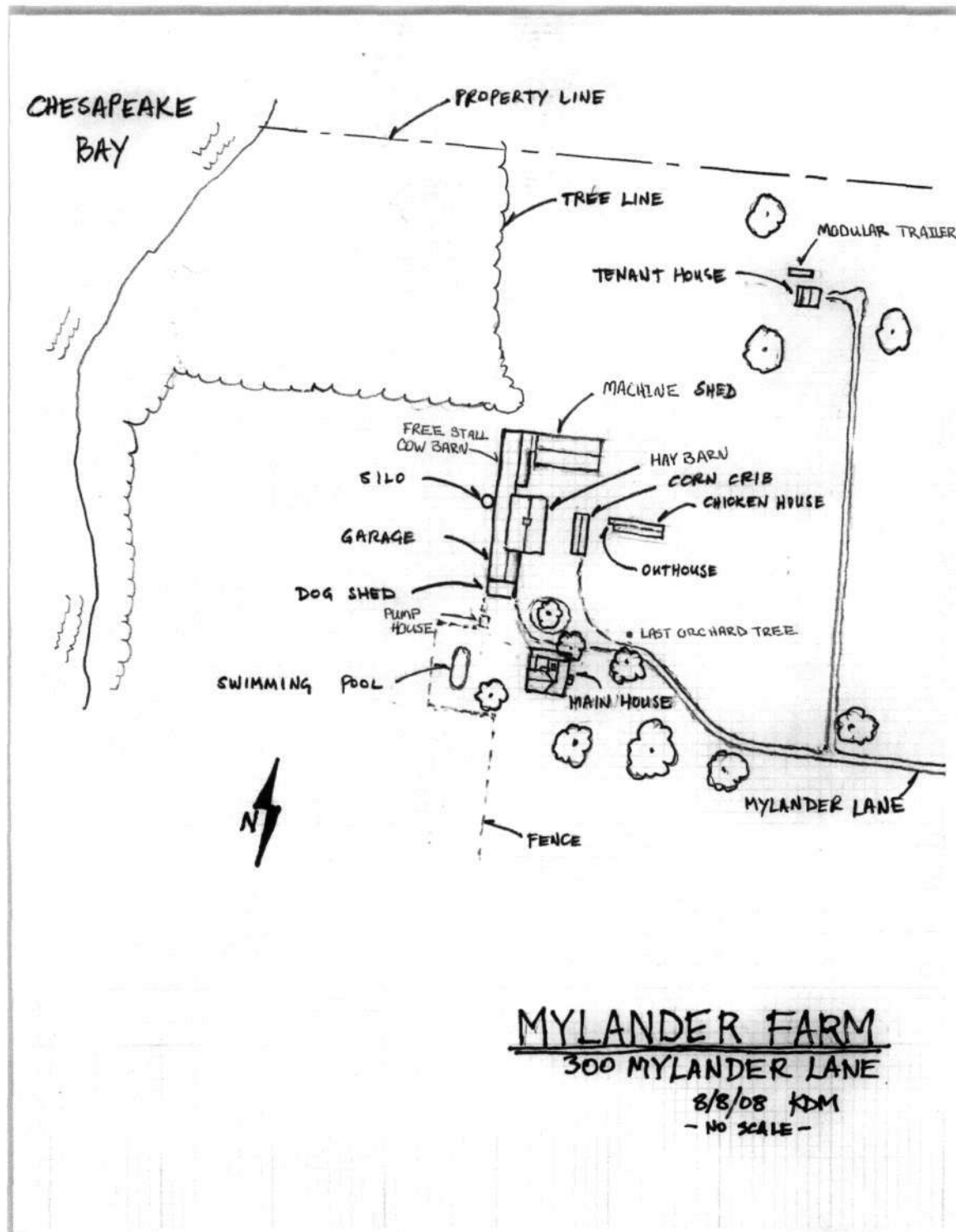
LEGEND

- Centerlines
- Parcels
- 2004 Aerial Photography

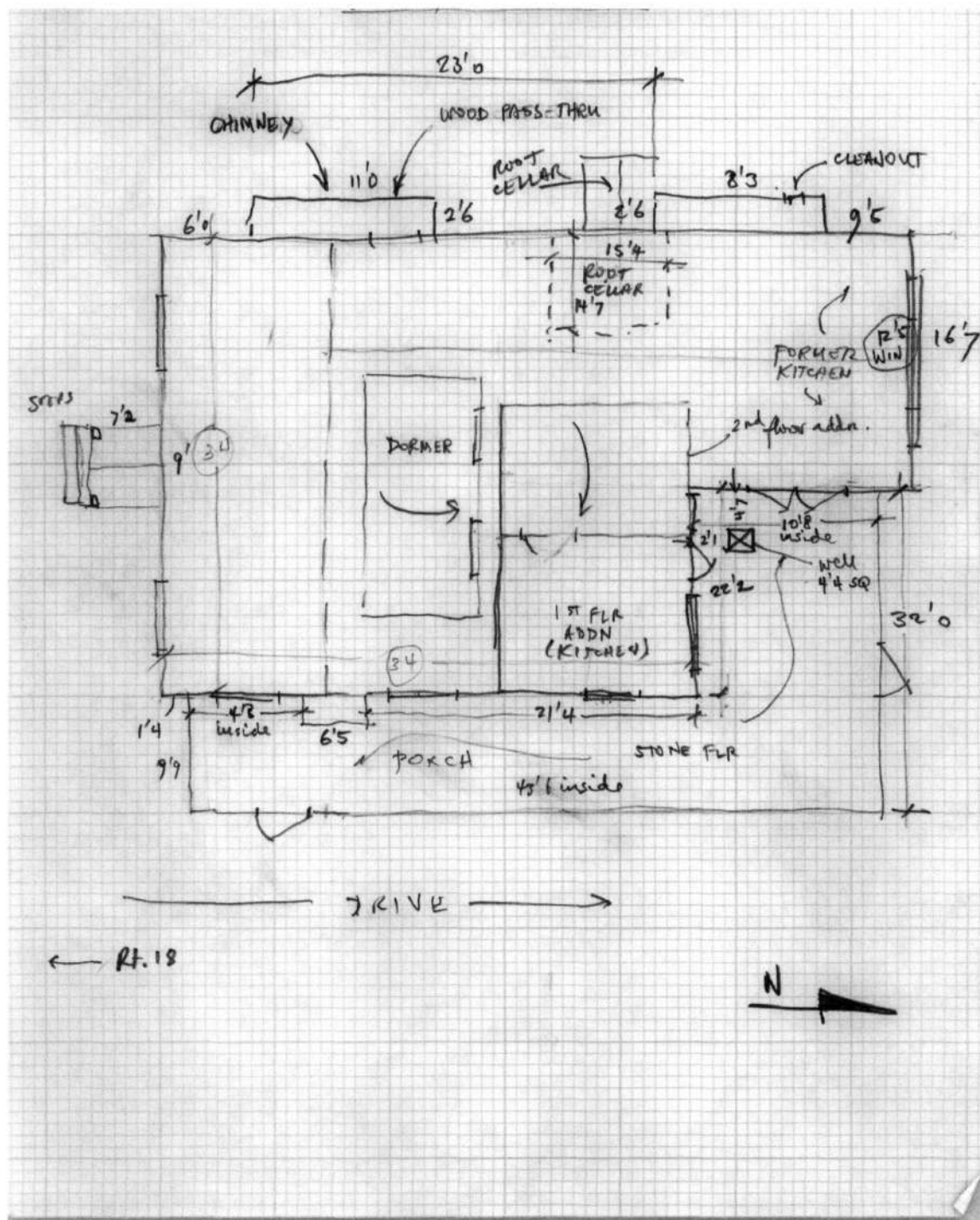
1 inch equals 100 feet



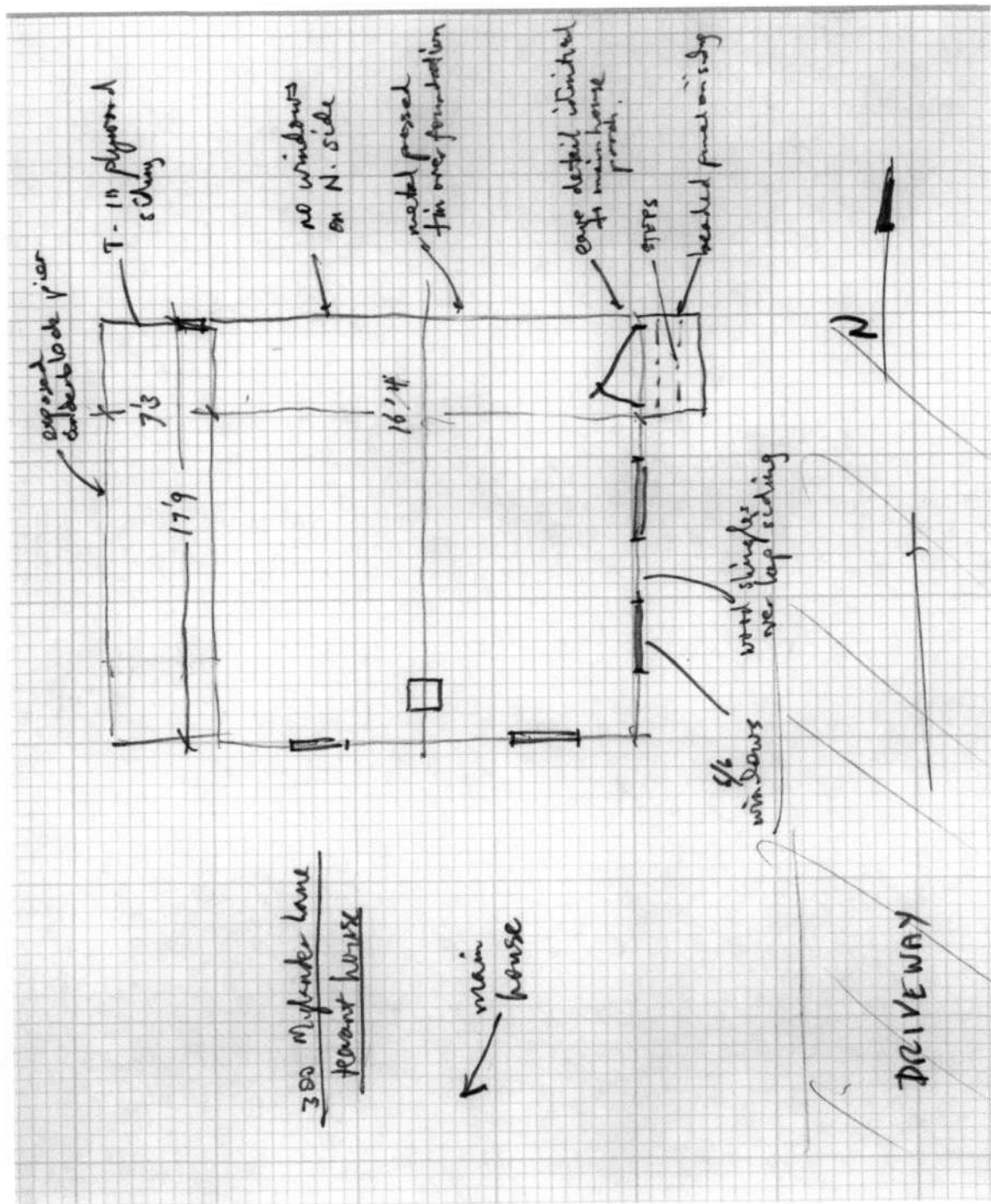
Resource Sketch Map
QA-633 - William E. Denny Farm
Stevensville vicinity, Queen Anne's County

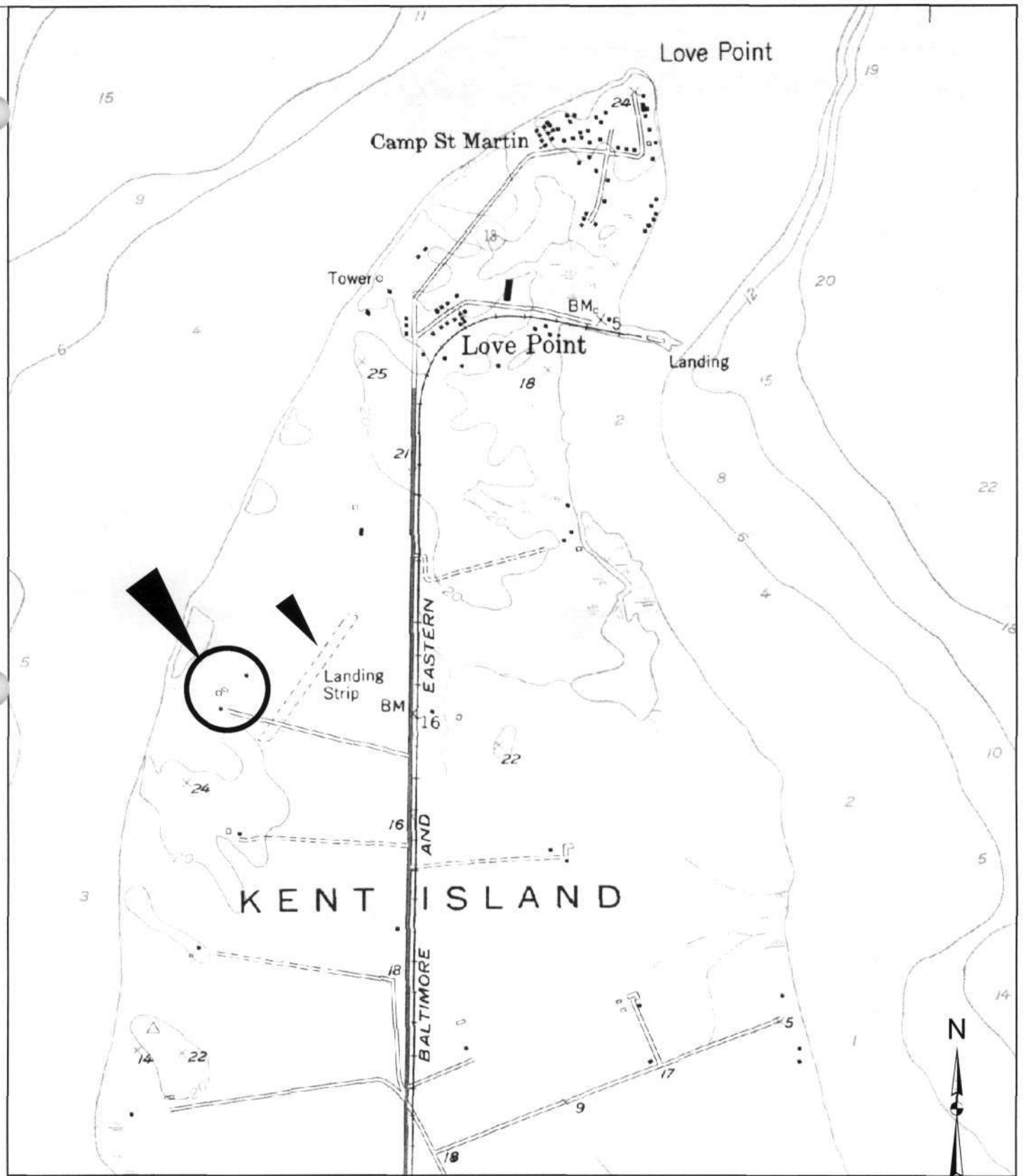


QA-633 - William E. Denny Farm
 Stevensville vicinity, Queen Anne's County
 Footprint sketch of main house



QA-633 - William E. Denny Farm
 Stevensville vicinity, Queen Anne's County
 Footprint sketch of tenant house





QA - 633
300 Mylander Lane
Stevensville Vicinity, Queen Anne's County Maryland
Love Point, Maryland Quadrangle (1:24,000)

Photo Log

QA-633 – William E. Denny Farm

Photos taken July 23, 2008

By Amanda Apple, Historic Preservation Planner

Queen Anne's County, MD

Photos printed on Epson Premium Glossy Paper with Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks

File Name(s)	Description
QA-633_2008-07-23_01 QA-633_2008-07-23_01.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_01.TIF	Main house - south (front) facade
QA-633_2008-07-23_02 QA-633_2008-07-23_02.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_02.TIF	Main house – east elevation
QA-633_2008-07-23_03 QA-633_2008-07-23_03.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_03.TIF	Main house – north (back) elevation
QA-633_2008-07-23_04 QA-633_2008-07-23_04.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_04.TIF	Main house – west elevation
QA-633_2008-07-23_05 QA-633_2008-07-23_05.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_05.TIF	Main house – original foundation, southwest corner of basement
QA-633_2008-07-23_06 QA-633_2008-07-23_06.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_06.TIF	Swimming pool – west side of main house
QA-633_2008-07-23_07 QA-633_2008-07-23_07.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_07.TIF	Barn complex – south and east elevations including dog shed, garage, and hay barn; corn crib also shown standing to the east of complex
QA-633_2008-07-23_08 QA-633_2008-07-23_08.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_08.TIF	Barn complex – upper loft on interior of hay barn
QA-633_2008-07-23_09 QA-633_2008-07-23_09.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_09.TIF	Barn complex – north and east elevations of hay barn
QA-633_2008-07-23_10 QA-633_2008-07-23_10.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_10.TIF	Barn complex – east elevation of free stall cow barn
QA-633_2008-07-23_11 QA-633_2008-07-23_11.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_11.TIF	Barn complex – west elevation of cow barn, silo, and garage
QA-633_2008-07-23_12 QA-633_2008-07-23_12.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_12.TIF	Barn complex – south and east elevations of machine shed

Photo Log (continued)
QA-633 – 300 Mylander Lane

Photos taken July 23, 2008
By Amanda Apple, Historic Preservation Planner
Queen Anne's County, MD

Photos printed on Epson Premium Glossy Paper with Epson UltraChrome pigmented inks

File Name(s)	Description
QA-633_2008-07-23_13 QA-633_2008-07-23_13.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_13.TIF	Corn crib south and east elevations
QA-633_2008-07-23_14 QA-633_2008-07-23_14.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_14.TIF	Chicken house – south elevation, with outhouse visible attached to west elevation
QA-633_2008-07-23_15 QA-633_2008-07-23_15.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_15.TIF	Chicken house and outhouse – northwest elevation
QA-633_2008-07-23_16 QA-633_2008-07-23_16.NEF QA-633_2008-07-23_16.TIF	Outhouse interior – three seat configuration



QA-633

William E. Denny Farm, Stevensville

Queen Anne's County, MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPD

Main house - south facade

1 of 16



QA-633

Wm. E Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's County, MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al
July 2008

MD SHPO

Main house - east elevation

2 of 16



QA-633

Wm. E Denny farm, Stevensville

Queen Anne's Co., MD

QACN Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPD

Main House - north elevation

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QA-633

Wm. E Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's County, MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPD

Main house - west elevation

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QA-633

William E. Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's County, MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al.

July 2008

MD SHPO

Main house - orig. foundation, SW
corner of basement

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QA-633

Wm. E Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's County, MD
QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al.

July 2008

MD SHPD

Swimming pool west of main house

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QA-633

Wm. E. Denny, farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's Co., MD

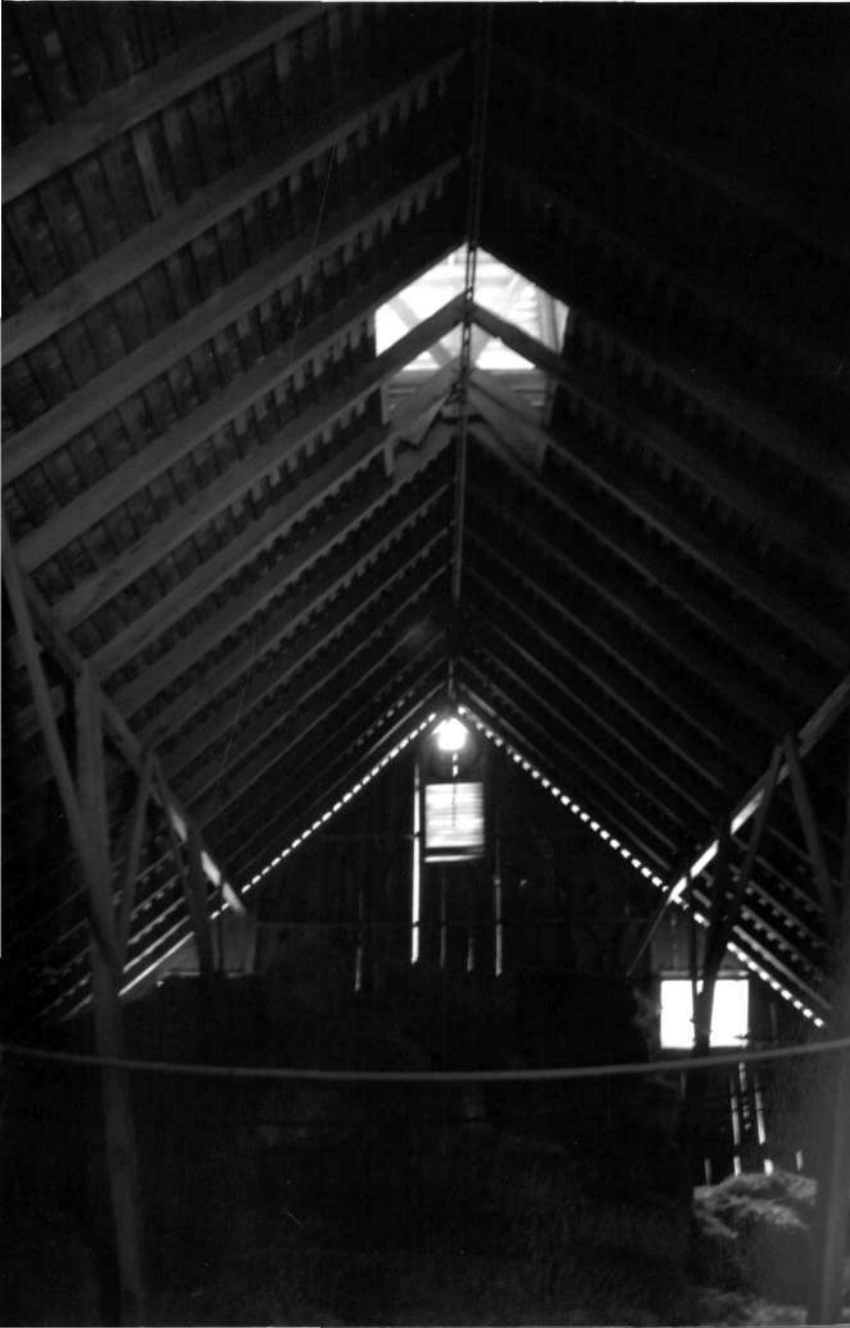
QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al.

July 2008

MD SHPD

Farm complex - S + E elevations of
dog shed, garage, hay barn; corn
crib in foreground

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QA-633

Wm. E Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's Co., MD

ARC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPO

Barn complex- upper loft in interior
of day barn

8 of 16



QA-033

Wm. E. Denny Farm, Stevensville

Queen Anne's Co., MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPD

Barn complex North + East elevations
of hay barn

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QA-633

Wm. E Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's Co., MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al.

July 2008

MD SHPD

Farm complex - east elevation of
cow barn

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QA-633

Wm. E. Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's Co., MD

QAC Dept of Land use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPD

Barn complex - west elevation of con
barn, silo, and garage

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QA-633

Wm. E Derry Farm, Stevensville

Queen Anne's Co., MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPO

Barn Complex south + east elevations
of machine shed

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QA-633

Wm E Denny Farm, Stevensville

Queen Anne's Co., MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPO

Corn crib - south + east elevations

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QA-633

Wm. E. Denny Farm, Stevensville
Queen Anne's Co. MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al
July 2008

MD SHPD

Chicken House - south elevation, with
outhouse visible attached to west
elevation

14 of 16



QA-633

EWAL E. Derry Farm - Stevensville

Queen Anne's Co., MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPD

Chicken house + outhouse - NW
elevation

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QA-633

Wm. E Denny Farm - Stevensville

Queen Anne's Co, MD

QAC Dept. of Land Use, et al

July 2008

MD SHPD

Outhouse interior - 3-seater

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